Neural bases for attenuation of morphine withdrawal by Heantos-4: role of *l*-tetrahydropalmatine

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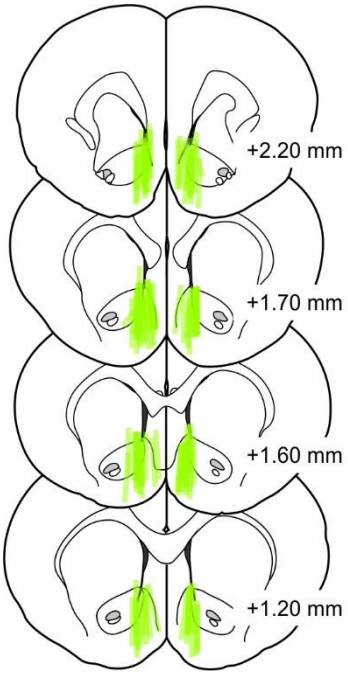
Supplementary Table S1. Basal dopamine concentration in the nucleus accumbens of morphine-treated and -naïve rats in microdialysis experiments.

Morphine treatment	Experimental groups	n	nM (mean ± s.e.m)
Treated	Experiment 1	13	1.09 ± 0.1
	Experiment 2:		
Naïve	Quinpirole+Eticlopride group	46	0.90 ± 0.06
	Quinpirole+Heantos-4 group	44	1.09 ± 0.10
	Experiment 4:		
Naïve	Quinpirole+*l*-Tetrahydropalmatine group	28	1.05 ± 0.13
	Quinpirole+*l*-Tetrahydropalmatine/Eticlopride group	27	1.44 ± 0.15
Treated	Experiment 5	20	1.02 ± 0.12

Rats were treated with morphine (10 mg/kg, *i.p.*) on Days 1-7. Dopamine concentration reflects the mean of the final three consecutive samples collected during the baseline period on Day 8.



Supplementary Figure S1. Histological verification of microdialysis probe placement in the nucleus accumbens. Vertical lines represent the semi-permeable membrane portion of probes (2 mm x 340 µm OD). Distance from bregma is indicated. Drawings of coronal sections were adapted from Paxinos and Watson[1].

Supplementary Reference

1. Paxinos, G. & Watson, C. *The Rat Brain in Stereotaxic Coordinates*s (Academic Press, 1997).